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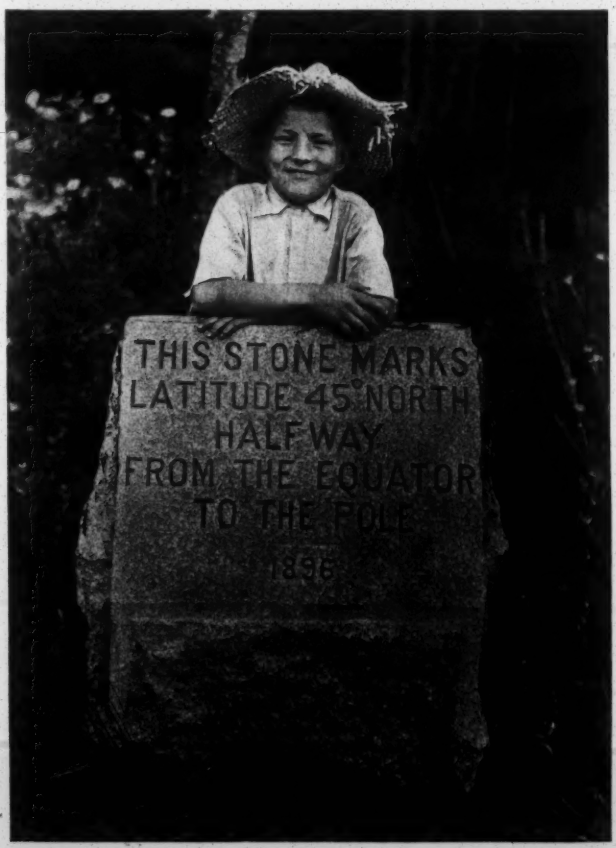

B. ANTHONY STEWART

HIS SMILE SEEMS TO SAY IT'S NEITHER TOO HOT NOR TOO COLD IN HALFWAY MAINE (Bulletin No. 3)

Bulletin No. 1, April 4, 1949

Fighting Senussi of Cirenaica Get Pledge

ACCORDING to reports, Allied leaders hoping to write a treaty disposing of Italy's colonies have had one thorny problem removed. Italian officials seem willing to accept a British wartime pledge to the fighting Senussi tribesmen of Cirenaica that their territory would never again be put under Italian rule.

Cirenaica is the eastern part of Italy's giant north African colony of Libia. The British on one side and the Italians and Germans on the other waged spectacular desert warfare along coastal Cirenaica during the early part of World War II. The Senussi, a strict Moslem sect which had fought long and bitterly for independence, helped the British cause.

Oasis of Giarabub Is Headquarters

The politico-religious organization of the Senussi started in Arabia during the 1830's. It was founded by a traveling Algerian named Sidi Mohammed ben Ali es Senussi, who traced his descent from the Prophet Mohammed and who preached a puritanical form of Mohammedanism.

Later, the Senussi headquarters were moved to the inland Cirenaica oasis of Giarabub (sometimes Jaghbub or Jarabub), near the present Libian-Egyptian border. The cult sent missionaries abroad, increasing its power and membership over the Moslem world.

From the oases of Cirenaica (illustration, next page), the Senussi dominated much of the lonely country from east-central Africa to the Mediterranean. They controlled the caravan routes. Although within the nominal limits of the Turkish Empire, the Senussites were able to maintain a largely independent status. At one time their representatives were accepted at the Constantinople (Istanbul) court.

Dedicated to a relentless struggle against the "infidel," the Senussi—both nomad and settled—resisted rising tides of European colonization of Africa. A long battle against Italian domination began when Italy, through the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12, took over Tripolitania and Cirenaica, combining the two areas into the colony of Libia.

Struggle Against Fascists

In defiance of the new overlords, the Senussi supported Turkey and Germany in the first world war, launching an invasion into Egypt which British and Allied forces defeated. (Italy was on the Allied side in World War I.)

After the war and an uneasy truce that lasted until 1923, the struggle was renewed—this time against Italy's fascist government. Italian military expeditions finally overran all the Senussi centers, including the sacred town of Giarabub, where the brotherhood's "university" had been set up and where the mosque-tomb of its founder stood. Last to be occupied by the Italians, in January, 1931, were the oasis settlements of Cufra, deep in the Libian Desert.

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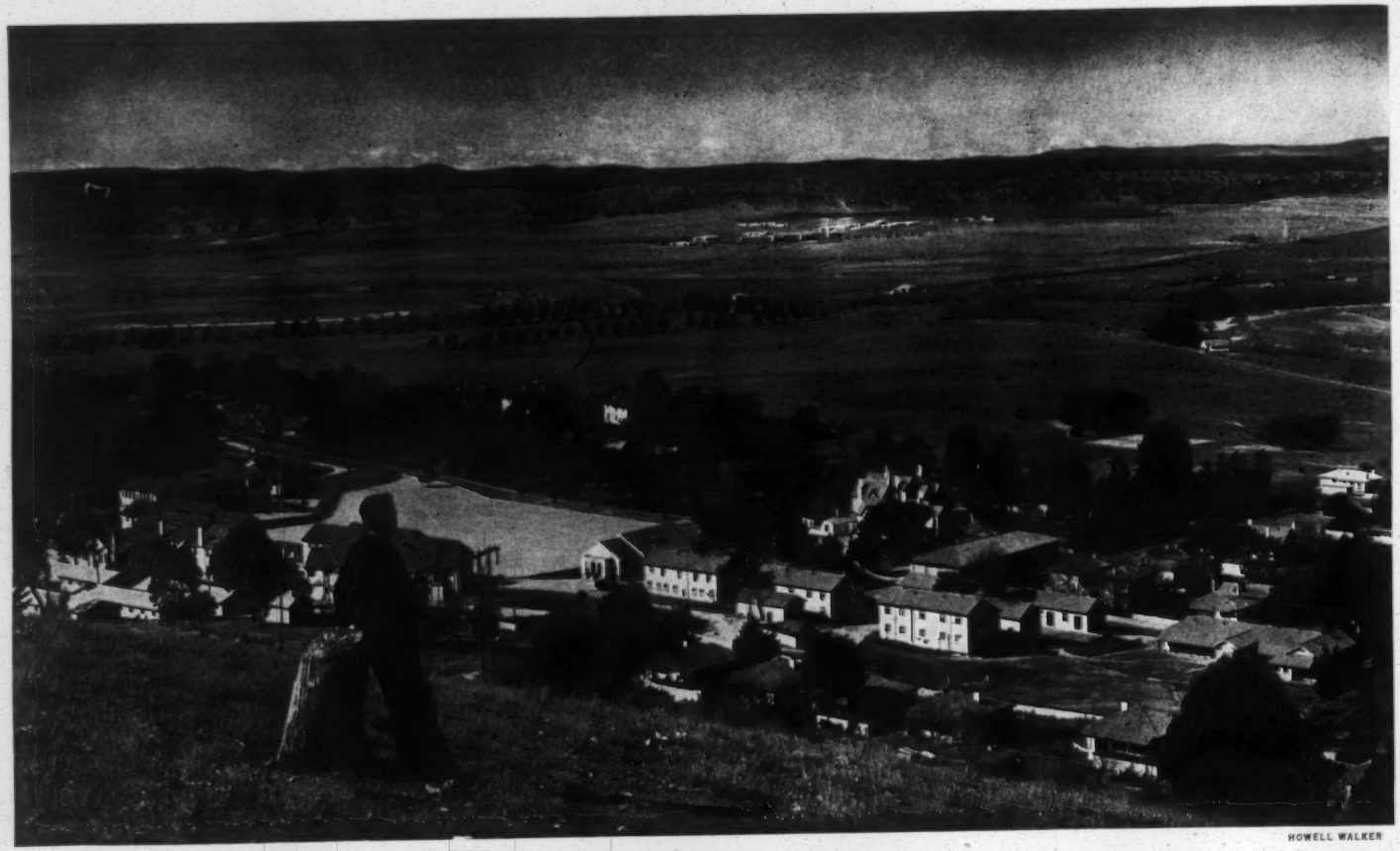

HOWELL WALKER

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY IS ROOMY ENOUGH TO INCLUDE DUNTROON AND ITS ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

Canberra, the Australian federal capital, is near by—also within the preserve of 911 square miles which the State of New South Wales (Bulletin No. 5) gave to the commonwealth in 1908. Not until 1927, when parliament moved into its new building, did Canberra become the seat of government.

Bulletin No. 2, April 4, 1949

Bloodhound Gentle Beast Despite Reputation

THE land of Sherlock Holmes fears the disappearance of another famous tracker of criminals—the bloodhound. Reports from England state that only 30 adult bloodhounds are left in that country. This estimate brings the shadow of extinction close to an old-English breed that dates back to the time of the Norman invasion.

The bloodhound of today is believed to be a descendant of the Talbot hound brought across the English Channel by Norman conquerors in the 11th century.

Name Explained in Several Ways

The bloodhound's reputation as a ferocious man hunter is undeserved. The bloodthirsty character generally attributed to the dog is based on the name and on such stories as the chase of Eliza across the ice in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The sad-eyed, deep-voiced, long-eared, wrinkle-faced dog actually is a docile and affectionate beast. In old-time productions of the play the pursuit of Eliza often produced more jeers than chills, as some friendly bloodhound caught up with the fugitive and began to lick her hand.

Some breeders say the name bloodhound came from the term "blooded," which, according to Webster, means "of pure blood, of the best stock." Other theories are that it grew out of the old training method of teaching the animal first to follow the trail of a wounded deer, then that of a man with deer's blood smeared on his shoes, and finally the "dry foot" of man himself.

Bloodhounds are noted for their ability to identify a scent. They have been known to follow a trail more than four days old, and to pursue a quarry 138 miles, even across water. So highly considered are the dog's talents in this field that some courts of law will accept a bloodhound's identification as evidence.

Relatively few bloodhounds appear in dog shows, in spite of their aristocratic lineage. The breed usually is kept for special work in the United States and Latin America, as well as in Europe. In addition to tracking down criminals, they are useful in tracing lost persons.

Worry Over Vanishing Bloodhounds Is Not New

Contrary to popular opinion, bloodhounds, unless especially trained in aggression, seldom attack their quarry. Usually they merely bay loudly at the man or animal they have cornered.

Dog fanciers have worried at various times about the bloodhound's dwindling numbers. On the other hand, around 1900 an English writer reminded his readers that the scarcity of preceding years was no more, thanks to breeding efforts of interested owners.

Just before the second world war, a new shortage had begun to develop. At that time England's Kennel Club was registering an average of 140 bloodhounds annually. During the war years the number registered fell to ten. In the three years following the end of the war, it varied from 21 to 14 to 21.

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Early in World War II the scattered Senussi once more reorganized, and, trained by the British, fought against the Italians in the seesaw battle for north Africa which Britain finally won when Montgomery defeated the German Rommel.

In recognition of their wartime contributions to the Allied cause, a spokesman for the British government in January, 1942, stated that the Senussi in Cirenaica would never again fall under Italian domination.

According to recent reports, the Senussi organization claims a total following in Arab lands of some 6,000,000. In Cirenaica itself, where the population is estimated to be less than 200,000, most of the inhabitants are considered Senussi adherents, acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Senussi.

NOTE: Libia is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Africa. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For additional information, see "Red Cross Girl Overseas," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1944; "Americans on the Barbary Coast," July, 1943; "Old-New Battle Grounds of Egypt and Libia," December, 1940; and "Cirenaica, Eastern Wing of Italian Libia," June, 1930.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, February 9, 1948, "U. S. Reopens Bases on 'Shores of Tripoli'."

VITTORIO DIMANI

A CAMEL CARAVAN SETS OUT ACROSS THE LIBIAN DESERT FROM THE OASIS OF GIALO

Senussi power radiates from such centers as these—the only spots where water is available in the desert. Before the war, an Italian garrison was stationed here. Regular caravan routes connect Gialo with the oases of Giarabub and Cufra, and with points on the coast of Cirenaica.

Geographic Oddities and Briefs

Only four cities in Mexico have a larger Mexican population than San Antonio, Texas. A third of San Antonio's citizens, more than 100,000, are of Mexican or Indian origin.

Teak, prized hardwood for shipbuilding, comes largely from Burma and Siam. The live teakwood will not float in water. Trees to be felled are hewn to the heartwood, dated, and left standing to dry out for about three years. No machinery has been devised to match trained elephants as teakwood tractors.

The toothpick was in high favor among the ancients. Toothpicks of gold and silver were widely used by the Romans, who took considerable care of their teeth, brushing them regularly with a substance known as "dentifricium."

Bulletin No. 3, April 4, 1949

Dam in Maine to Drown Benedict Arnold Site

AN HISTORIC Maine campsite where Benedict Arnold and his men stopped on the ill-starred campaign to take Quebec in 1775 is about to be drowned, literally, by modern progress.

The progress takes the form of a lake created by a new dam now under way to expand power sources along the Dead River of west-central Maine, near the Canadian border (illustration, next page). As the river waters back up to the village of Flagstaff, site of the Revolutionary War camp, both village and historic ground will disappear beneath a lake covering 15,000 acres.

Planned to Capture Quebec

Benedict Arnold's dogged expedition through the Maine wilderness, against odds of blizzards, icy waters, and starvation, was one of the boldest and brightest episodes in the career of the man whose early heroism was blackened a few years later when he turned traitor.

The ambitious plan to capture Quebec and bring the French over to the American side involved the use of a new and hazardous route by way of the Kennebec River and the Chaudière in Canada.

Arnold's band, none too well equipped or trained, got off from Newburyport, Massachusetts, in September, 1775. From the start misfortunes harried the expedition.

Snowstorms and Lost Supplies Delayed Arnold

Picking up some boats along the Kennebec, the already dwindling party moved by portage across to the Dead River. There in a pine grove near an Indian cabin, camp was set up on the site of the future village of Flagstaff. Some of the men, sent to the top of near-by Mt. Bigelow to study the country ahead, raised the American flag there, an incident which gave the village-to-be its name.

After the Dead River stop the Arnold campaign met increasing troubles. Supplies were sunk in the river's northern branch. Snowstorms hampered progress, and finally—when the St. Lawrence had been gained and a second expedition joined Arnold's attacking force—the battle for Quebec itself was lost.

Still Wild Country

History, however, did not write off as complete loss the trek through the Maine wilds. Although Arnold was wounded and forced to retreat to Lake Champlain, the naval action that followed is credited with saving the lake and region, that year, for the Americans.

Today the Maine country in which the $4,800,000 dam will rise is still one of dense woods and lonely lakes, where roads and towns are few and far between. Linked with the building of the dam is one of the biggest lumbering operations undertaken in the state, involving thousands of acres of timber and pulpwood.

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The first purebred bloodhounds shipped to the United States from England arrived about 1890. Today, there are said to be more of the trained animals (illustration, below) in this country than in any other. It was estimated in 1948, however, that there were only about 150 man-trailing bloodhounds in service in the United States. These were used mostly in work with the police in New York State, the South, West, and Middle West.

NOTE: For additional information about dogs, see "Born Hunters, the Bird Dogs," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1947; "Other Working Dogs and the Wild Species," September, 1944; "Non-Sporting Dogs," November, 1943*; "Your Dog Joins Up," January, 1943*; "Dogs of Duty and Devotion" and "Working Dogs of the World," December, 1941; "Hark to the Hounds," October, 1937*; "Field Dogs in Action," January, 1937*; and "Man's Oldest Ally, the Dog," February, 1936. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

BORN AND BROUGHT UP TO TRAIL CRIMINALS, THEIR BAY IS WORSE THAN THEIR BITE

These bloodhounds, sitting by for directions from their trainer, have been educated to work with the police. Occasionally they have a pleasant change from their usual task of tracking down people who do not wish to be found, and are sent out to find a lost child. They have been successful in this even after a child has been gone for several days and the trail is "cold."

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Bulletin No. 4, April 4, 1949

Safety Pins Have Held up for 40 Centuries

THE modern safety pin may be man's gift to woman's world, as implied by a proposal to honor the inventor—Walter Hunt—with a special commemorative stamp. However, the idea was by no means a new one even a hundred years ago when Hunt patented the pin.

Safety pins very much like the modern ones were in wide use back in the Bronze Age, more than 2,000 years before Christ. There are numerous examples of these relics in museums. They were made with a spring and a catch, with plain or fancy heads, straight or curved bars, and protected or open points. As long ago as the seventh century B.C. the Etruscans fashioned safety pins of carved gold (illustration, next page).

Serves Many Purposes

Although no records remain as to whether it was a cave man or a cave woman who first put a sliver of stone or bone through a shoulder strap of animal skin, pins in ancient times seem to have gained special favor among the women of the household. Archeologists say that more pins and a greater variety of them have been found in the ancient tombs of women than of men.

The contrivance has served a thousand and one purposes. It is perhaps best known in connection with the three-cornered pants of the younger generation. This use is illustrated in the design for the stamp.

When woman first put up her hair, she used a kind of big safety pin to hold it in place. The primitive lake dwellers of Switzerland and northern Italy used such pins. Both men and women of early Greece wore them to fasten their robes and tunics. The Roman brooch, or fibula, popular for all sorts of clothing except the toga, was made up in bone, ivory, and bronze, as well as in precious metals encrusted with jewels.

Price Control for Early Pins

The safety pin disappears from Europe's recorded history during the Middle Ages. But by the 14th century its near relative, the "common pin," was making news by holding things together. The pin makers of London formed a guild in 1372.

Later, acts of parliament protected the pin merchants from foreign competition. These laws set price controls for the "true making of pynnes." From time to time, in the early history of the pin, shortages developed that made those of the recent war and postwar periods seem almost like abundance. In one 14th-century rationing program, parliament allowed the pin industry to sell its wares in open shop only on the first two days of January.

During such periods of scarcity, pins were highly prized and highly priced. In both Europe and the American colonies, wills often provided special funds for the purchase of pins as legacies. The expression "pin money" may have been derived from such bequests. There are several theories regarding the origin of the phrase. One is that the term originated from money paid by English pin makers to Charles II. The king

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This region long has been noted for its good hunting in deer, duck, and partridge, and for the excellent trout and pickerel fishing in its many ponds, lakes, and streams.

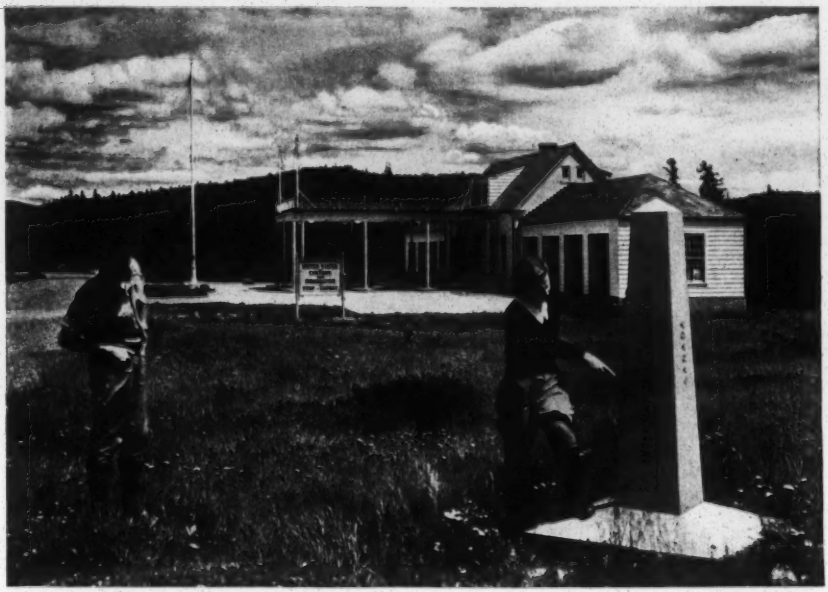
New roads under construction in connection with the dam and lumbering projects will open up to sportsmen areas which were once inaccessible. It is expected that the new lake which the dam will form will add considerably to the fishing grounds.

Flagstaff, with a population several years ago of 90-odd, is the only sizable settlement to be sacrificed to the lake.

The lake will spread its waters just north of the 45th parallel, the halfway point between Equator and North Pole. Across the State of Maine to the east, travelers on U. S. Highway No. 1 stop to look at a stone (illustration, cover) marking this latitude.

NOTE: Flagstaff may be located on the Society's map of Northeastern United States.

For additional information about Maine, see "Aroostook County, Maine, Source of Potatoes," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1948; "The Maine American and the American Lobster," April, 1946; "Northeast of Boston," September, 1945; "Maine, the Outpost State," May, 1935; and "In the Allagash Country," April, 1929.



B. ANTHONY STEWART

ON BENEDICT ARNOLD'S WAR TRAIL, TODAY'S PEACEFUL CUSTOMHOUSE STANDS

The international boundary here follows the divide between Maine's Dead River and Quebec's Chaudière River. These two watercourses guide this back road through the woods, just as they guided Arnold's straggling army in 1775.

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Bulletin No. 5, April 4, 1949

New South Wales Shows the Way in Australia

NEW South Wales, in many respects Australia's leading state, is also a pace-setter in the down-under commonwealth's production of oil—small though its output is. From some of the richest shale deposits in the world, New South Wales squeezes more than 200,000 barrels of oil a year.

Despite huge expenditures and the sinking of many trial wells, Australia has not succeeded in finding liquid oil in commercial volume. The nation uses more than 20 million barrels of petroleum a year and most must be imported.

Best Coal Supply in Southern Hemisphere

Out of southeast Australia, the State of New South Wales cuts a rectangular chunk nearly twice the size of California. Its capital is Sydney, Australia's largest city, with 1,384,000 inhabitants. The state's richest oil-shale deposits lie within 75 miles of Sydney, around Newnes and Capertee.

Mining means much to New South Wales. With the best coal supply in the Southern Hemisphere, the state furnishes about three-fourths of the commonwealth's output. Almost all the continent's silver and lead is mined in New South Wales. Also, the principal zinc, opal, and tin mines are there. Discovery of gold in 1851 was followed by a rush nearly as frantic as that in California two years earlier.

Mining regions lie mostly in the Eastern Highlands—rough country, split by deep canyons with walls 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. Broken Hill (illustration, next page), in the extreme west of the state, however, has proved a rich exception. There a mineral-loaded outcropping has produced tin, silver, lead, and zinc.

On western slopes of the Eastern Highlands wheat fields waver down to the Central Lowlands where graze millions of sheep—half of all Australia's flocks. New South Wales supplies half the commonwealth's wool output, the "golden fleece" of the country's commerce.

Australia's Mother State

In coastal regions, dairy farms occupy much land; and about 40 miles west of Sydney farmers grow some of the finest grain and vegetable crops in Australia. Ten miles still farther west, however, the land becomes less fertile and virtually as barren as when Governor Phillip established Australia's first settlement in 1788 in New South Wales.

Captain Cook sighted Australia's east coast in 1770; he gave it its name because it reminded him of Carmarthenshire in Wales. At first the only state of the commonwealth, New South Wales has been so carved up into other states that today its area is only about one-tenth of the continent it mothered, but its 2,853,000 inhabitants constitute more than one-third of Australia's population.

The climate is generally comparable to that of southern France or Spain; but winter in the Eastern Highlands is cold. In the southeastern

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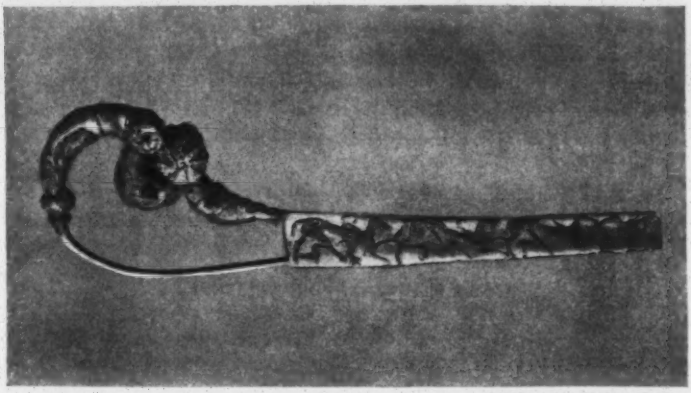
turned this over to his wife as an allowance—somewhat on the order of an American farm wife's "egg money."

Today factories in the United States turn out an estimated 500 billion (half a trillion) pins annually. England, too, is a heavy producer and exporter of these useful articles of everyday living. In both countries the industry has an old-world flavor and family tradition, in spite of modern methods and machinery.



METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

THE ETRUSCANS ALSO HAD A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BUTTON AND THE HOOK AND EYE

Found in a tomb, this ancient ornament of Etruscan workmanship was the predecessor of today's safety pin. The running animals were etched on its bar nearly 3,000 years ago. A thorn, a sliver of bone, or a splinter of wood may have been the safety pins of an even earlier period.

The World's Ten Longest Rivers

In the past, students seeking such information as the world's longest rivers, biggest lakes, highest waterfalls, and largest islands were often surprised at the variety of answers they got from recognized sources and authorities.

Because of the confusion, the Research Division of the National Geographic Society spent months checking all sources and preparing lists which represent the most reliable facts available. Government bureaus concerned have accepted these figures and, in the interest of uniformity, are using them in their own releases. Should later information seem more acceptable, the Society will revise its tables.

Inadequate surveys, or no survey at all, are usually responsible for the guesswork in the length of certain rivers. But the National Geographic Society and the various government bureaus are agreed on the following as the world's ten longest rivers:

1. Nile (Africa)	4,160	6. Amur (Siberia-Manchuria)	2,700
2. Amazon (Brazil)	3,900	7. Yellow (China)	2,700
3. Mississippi-Missouri (U. S.)	3,893	8. Lena (Siberia)	2,645
4. Yangtze (China)	3,100	9. Mekong (Indochina)	2,600
5. Congo (Africa)	2,718	10. Niger (West Africa)	2,600

The Missouri River, from its farthest source to its junction with the Mississippi near St. Louis, is 2,714 miles long. The Mississippi from source to mouth measures 2,350 miles.

As with other rivers, the entire watercourse is included in the 4,160 miles of the Nile. Thus the Kagera River and the distance across Lake Victoria are considered as part of the world's longest river.

Next week's Bulletins will publish the world's ten leading waterfalls.

part of the state, Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest point, reaches 7,305 feet above sea level. It sleeps under a blanket of snow from March to December.

On the slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and completely surrounded by New South Wales, lies the Australian Capital Territory (illustration, inside cover)—Australia's District of Columbia. There stands Canberra, Australia's federal city, capital of the commonwealth.

Australia's lack of oil is explained by geologists as resulting from the make-up of the continent. Desertlike, and short on rock formations, it resembles oil-dry Africa in its limited earth folds of the oil-producing type. The course of such folds in the western Pacific by-passes Australia, running to the north and east through New Guinea and New Zealand.

NOTE: New South Wales is shown on the Society's map of Australia.

For additional information, see "Earth's Most Primitive People," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1946*; "Fairy Wrens of Australia," October, 1945*; "Beyond Australia's Cities," December, 1936; and "Capital Cities of Australia," December, 1935.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, May 5, 1947, "Sydney's Huge Harbor to Welcome U. S. Fleet"; "Platypus, Australian Oddity, Flies to U. S.," April 21, 1947; and "New Opal Field Adds to Australia's Wealth," March 25, 1947.

B. H. SOUTH, LTD.

A DUST STORM APPROACHES BROKEN HILL, MINING TOWN IN WESTERN NEW SOUTH WALES

Fortunes in silver-lead and zinc concentrates have been taken from a "metal mountain" near this point 250 miles west of Sydney, Australia.